

EXHIBIT

P



Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

MSI00002444



A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name *Webster* alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

Merriam-Webster™ is the name you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 1995 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Philippines Copyright 1995 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — 10th ed.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-87779-708-0 (unindexed). — ISBN 0-87779-709-9 (indexed).

— ISBN 0-87779-710-2 (deluxe). — ISBN 0-87779-707-2 (laminated cover).

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.M36 1995

423—dc20

94-30967

CIP

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary, Tenth Edition principal copyright 1993

COLLEGIATE is a registered trademark of Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

1112131415RMcn95

MSI00002445

of health (a serious heart ~) **d**: a
ness for use (the car was in good ~)
attendant circumstances **5** a **obs**
n, **archaic**: MANNERS, WAYS
n, **di-tion-ing** \-di-sh(a)-nīŋ/ **vi** (15c)
~ **vt** 1: to agree by stipulating 2
put into a proper state for work or use
of condition to **5** a: to adapt,
rm to an environment **b**: to
previously associated with one stimu-
ther — **con-di-tion-able** \-sh(a)-na-
-nār/ **n**
di-sh(a)-nāl **adj** (14c) 1: subject to,
condition (a ~ promise) 2: express-
position (the ~ clause if he speaks)
s of the variables or symbols involved
ase when one or more random vari-
ants are known (~ frequency distribu-
reflex) (~ response) **b**: established
iciting a conditional response — **con-**
n — **con-di-tion-al-ly** \-dī-sh-a-nē-
-lē/ **adv**
ditional word, clause, verb form, or
l): the probability that a given event
ther event has taken place or will take
ught or put into a specified state 2
nditioning
NDOMINIUM 3
cond; **condoling** [LL *condolere*, fr. L
590] 1 **obs**: GRIEVE 2: to express
ic: LAMENT, GRIEVE — **con-do-la-to-**
-io/ **n** (1603) 1: sympathy
pression of sympathy **syn** see PITY
drām/ **n** [origin unknown] (ca. 1706)
worn over the penis (as to prevent
during coitus); also: a similar device
-am/ **n**, **pl** -ums [NL, fr. L *com-* +
a: joint dominion; esp: joint sov-
er: a government operating under joint
territory under condominium 3 **a**
in a multiunit structure (as an apart-
d in common (as a town house com-
a building containing condominiums
-dō-/ **n** (1625): implied pardon of
r as if it had not been committed
ned; **condoning** [L *condonare* to
ive — more at DONATION] (1857): to
esp: to treat as if trivial, harmless, or
in politics) **syn** see EXCUSE — **con-**
n-don-er **n**
condor, fr. Quechua *kuntur*] (1604) 1
re (*Vultur gryphus*) of the high Andes
and the plumage dull black with a
patches on the wings **b**: CALIFORNIA
-res \-kən-dōr-ās, -dōr-/ a coin (as
he picture of a condor
kän-dä-tē-er-/ **n**, **pl** -tie-ri \-ē/ [It, fr.
r. fem. of *condotto*, pp. of *condurre* to
794] 1: a leader of a band of merce-
naries in the 14th and 16th centuries; also: a
mercenary soldier
con-duced; **con-duc-ing** [ME, to con-
duce, fr. *com-* + *ducere* to lead —
tend to a particular and usu. desirable
(1646): tending to promote or assist
— **con-du-cive-ness** **n**
alter, of *conduit*, fr. MF, act of leading,
ducere] (15c) 1 **obs**: ESCORT, GUIDE
of carrying on: MANAGEMENT 3: a
behavior esp. as based on moral princi-
-lāk/ **vt** (15c) 1: to bring by or as if
through a museum 2 **a**: to lead
a siege) (~ a class) **b**: to direct or
management of (~ an experiment) (~ a
c: to direct the performance of (~ an
to convey in a channel **b**: to act as a
bitting 1: to cause (oneself) to act or
in a controlled manner ~ **vi** 1 of a
ay: LEAD 2 **a**: to act as leader or
of transmitting light, heat, sound, or
\-kən-dōk-tā-'bi-lā-tē/ **n** — **con-duct-**
-lē/ **n**, **pl** -ties (1837): the qual-
ity or power of conducting or transmitting: as **a**: the reciprocal
electrical resistivity **b**: the quality of living matter responsible for the
transmission of and progressive reaction to stimuli
con-duc-tiv-i-ty \-kən-dak-'ti-vā-tē, -kən-/ **n**, **pl** -ties (1837): the qual-
ity or power of conducting or transmitting: as **a**: the reciprocal
electrical resistivity **b**: the quality of living matter responsible for the
transmission of and progressive reaction to stimuli
con-duc-tor \-kən-dak-tər/ **n** (15c): one that conducts: as **a**: GUIDE
b: a collector of fares in a public conveyance **c**: the leader of a musi-
cal ensemble **d** (1): a material or object that permits an electric cur-
rent to flow easily — compare INSULATOR, SEMICONDUCTOR (2): a materi-
al capable of transmitting another form of energy (as heat or sound)
— **con-duc-tor-i-al** \-kən-dak-'tōr-ē-əl, -kən-/ **adj**
con-duc-tress \-kən-dak-trəs/ **n** (1624): a woman who is a conductor
con-du-ct \-kən-dūt-, -dyū-/ **also** -dwot-, -dat/ **n** [ME — more at CON-
DUCT] (14c) 1: a natural or artificial channel through which some-
thing (as a fluid) is conveyed 2 **archaic**: FOUNTAIN 3: a pipe, tube,
or tile for protecting electric wires or cables 4: a means of transmit-
ting or distributing (a ~ for illicit payments) (a ~ of information)
con-du-plic-ate \-kən-'dū-plī-kat-, -dyū-/ **adj** [L *conduplicatus*, pp. of
conduplicare to double, fr. *com-* + *duplex*, duplex double — more at
DUPLEX] (1777): folded lengthwise (~ petals in the bud)
con-dy-lar \-kən-dā-lər/ **adj** (1876): of or relating to a condyle
con-dyle \-kən-dīl-also -dī-/ **n** [F & L; F, fr. L *condylus* knuckle, fr. Gk
kondylōs] (1634): an articular prominence of a bone; esp: one resem-
bling a pair of knuckles — **con-dy-loid** \-dā-'lōid/ **adj**
con-dy-lo-ma \-kən-dā-'lō-mā/ **n**, **pl** -ma-tā \-mā-tā/ **also** -mas [NL,
fr. Gk *kondylōma*, fr. *kondylōs*] (ca. 1526): a warty growth on the skin
or adjoining mucous membrane usu. near the anus and genital organs
— **con-dy-lo-ma-tous** \-mā-təs-/ **adj**
cone \-kōn-/ **n** [MF or L; MF, fr. L
conus, fr. Gk *kōnos*] (1545) 1 **a**:
a solid generated by rotating a right
triangle about one of its legs —
called also *right circular cone* **b**:
a solid bounded by a circular or other
closed plane base and the surface
formed by line segments joining
every point of the boundary of the
base to a common vertex — see VOL-
UME table **c**: a surface traced by a
moving straight line passing through
a fixed vertex 2 **a**: a mass of
ovule-bearing or pollen-bearing
scales or bracts in trees of the pine
family or in cycads that are arranged
usu. on a somewhat elongated axis
b: any of several flower or fruit
clusters suggesting a cone 3: some-
thing that resembles a cone in shape:
as **a**: any of the conical photosen-
sitive receptor cells of the vertebrate
retina that function in color vision —
compare ROD 3 **b**: any of a family
(Conidae) of tropical marine gastro-
pod mollusks that inject their prey with a potent toxin **c**: the apex of
a volcano **d**: a crisp usu. cone-shaped wafer for holding ice cream
2 **cone** **vt** **coned**; **con-ing** (ca. 1859) 1: to make cone-shaped 2: to
bevel like the slanting surface of a cone (~ a tire)
cone-flow-er \-kōn-'flaŭ-(ə)r/ **n** (ca. 1818): any of several composite
plants having cone-shaped flower disks; esp: RUDBECKIA
cone-nose \-kōn-'noz/ **n** (ca. 1891): any of various large bloodsucking
bugs and esp. some assassin bugs (genus *Triatoma*) including some
capable of inflicting painful bites — called also *kissing bug*
con-es-pres-sion-ē \-kən-'es-(ə)-pre-sē-'ō-nē, -kōn-, -'ō-(ŋ)ā/ **adv** [It, lit.,
with expression] (ca. 1891): with feeling — used as a direction in mu-
sic
Con-es-to-ga wagon \-kə-'nā-'stō-gə-/ **n** [Conestoga, Pa.] (1717): a
broad-wheeled covered wagon drawn usu. by six horses and used esp.
for transporting freight across the prairies — called also *Conestoga*
con-ey \-kō-nē, 1 **also** -kə-nē/ **n**, **pl** **coney**s [ME *conies*, pl., fr. OF *conis*,
pl. of *conil*, fr. L *cuniculus*] (12c) 1 **a**: rabbit fur **b** (1): RABBIT;
esp: the European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) (2): PIKA **c**: HY-
RAX 2 **archaic**: DUPE 3: any of several fishes; esp: a dusky black-
spotted reddish-finned grouper (*Epinephelus fulvus*) of the tropical
Atlantic
con-fab \-kən-'fab, -'kän-/ **vi** **con-fabbed**; **con-fab-bing** (1741): CON-
FABULATE — **con-fab** \-kən-'fab, -'kän-/ **n**
con-fab-u-late \-kən-'fa-byə-'lāt/ **vi** -lat-ed; -lat-ing [L *confabulatus*,
pp. of *confabulari*, fr. *com-* + *fabulari* to talk, fr. *fabula* story — more
at FABLE] (ca. 1604) 1: CHAT 2: to hold a discussion: CONFER 3
to fill in gaps in memory by fabrication — **con-fab-u-la-tion** \-kən-
-fa-byə-'lā-shən/ **n** — **con-fab-u-la-tor** \-kən-'fa-byə-'lā-tər/ **n** — **con-**
fab-u-la-to-ry \-lə-'tōr-ē, -tōr-/ **adj**
con-fect \-kən-'fekt/ **vt** [ME, fr. L *confectus*, pp. of *conficere* to prepare
— more at COMFIT] (14c) 1: to put together from varied material 2
a: PREPARE **b**: PRESERVE — **con-fect** \-kən-/ **n**
con-fec-tion \-kən-'fek-shən/ **n** (15c) 1: the act or process of confection-
ing 2: something confectioned: as **a**: a fancy dish or sweetmeat; also
a sweet food **b**: a medicinal preparation usu. made with sugar,
syrup, or honey **c**: a piece of fine craftsmanship
con-fec-tion-ary \-sha-'ner-ē/ **n**, **pl** -ar-ies (1605) 1 **archaic**: CONFECTION-
ER 2: CONFECTIONERY 3: SWEETS — **con-fec-tion-ary** **adj**
con-fec-tion-er \-sh(a)-nər-/ **n** (1591): a manufacturer of or dealer in
confections
confectioners' sugar **n** (ca. 1889): a refined finely powdered sugar

cles — compare CONVECTION, RADIATION **b**: CONDUCTIVITY 3: the
transmission of excitation through living tissue and esp. nervous tissue
conduction band **n** (1953): the range of permissible energy values
that allow an electron of an atom to dissociate from the atom and be-
come a free charge carrier — compare VALENCE BAND
conduc-tive \-kən-'dak-tiv/ **adj** (1528): having conductivity: relating
to conduction (as of electricity)
conduc-tiv-i-ty \-kən-dak-'ti-vā-tē, -kən-/ **n**, **pl** -ties (1837): the qual-
ity or power of conducting or transmitting: as **a**: the reciprocal
electrical resistivity **b**: the quality of living matter responsible for the
transmission of and progressive reaction to stimuli
con-duc-tor \-kən-dak-tər/ **n** (15c): one that conducts: as **a**: GUIDE
b: a collector of fares in a public conveyance **c**: the leader of a musi-
cal ensemble **d** (1): a material or object that permits an electric cur-
rent to flow easily — compare INSULATOR, SEMICONDUCTOR (2): a materi-
al capable of transmitting another form of energy (as heat or sound)
— **con-duc-tor-i-al** \-kən-dak-'tōr-ē-əl, -kən-/ **adj**
con-duc-tress \-kən-dak-trəs/ **n** (1624): a woman who is a conductor
con-du-ct \-kən-dūt-, -dyū-/ **also** -dwot-, -dat/ **n** [ME — more at CON-
DUCT] (14c) 1: a natural or artificial channel through which some-
thing (as a fluid) is conveyed 2 **archaic**: FOUNTAIN 3: a pipe, tube,
or tile for protecting electric wires or cables 4: a means of transmit-
ting or distributing (a ~ for illicit payments) (a ~ of information)
con-du-plic-ate \-kən-'dū-plī-kat-, -dyū-/ **adj** [L *conduplicatus*, pp. of
conduplicare to double, fr. *com-* + *duplex*, duplex double — more at
DUPLEX] (1777): folded lengthwise (~ petals in the bud)
con-dy-lar \-kən-dā-lər/ **adj** (1876): of or relating to a condyle
con-dyle \-kən-dīl-also -dī-/ **n** [F & L; F, fr. L *condylus* knuckle, fr. Gk
kondylōs] (1634): an articular prominence of a bone; esp: one resem-
bling a pair of knuckles — **con-dy-loid** \-dā-'lōid/ **adj**
con-dy-lo-ma \-kən-dā-'lō-mā/ **n**, **pl** -ma-tā \-mā-tā/ **also** -mas [NL,
fr. Gk *kondylōma*, fr. *kondylōs*] (ca. 1526): a warty growth on the skin
or adjoining mucous membrane usu. near the anus and genital organs
— **con-dy-lo-ma-tous** \-mā-təs-/ **adj**
cone \-kōn-/ **n** [MF or L; MF, fr. L
conus, fr. Gk *kōnos*] (1545) 1 **a**:
a solid generated by rotating a right
triangle about one of its legs —
called also *right circular cone* **b**:
a solid bounded by a circular or other
closed plane base and the surface
formed by line segments joining
every point of the boundary of the
base to a common vertex — see VOL-
UME table **c**: a surface traced by a
moving straight line passing through
a fixed vertex 2 **a**: a mass of
ovule-bearing or pollen-bearing
scales or bracts in trees of the pine
family or in cycads that are arranged
usu. on a somewhat elongated axis
b: any of several flower or fruit
clusters suggesting a cone 3: some-
thing that resembles a cone in shape:
as **a**: any of the conical photosen-
sitive receptor cells of the vertebrate
retina that function in color vision —
compare ROD 3 **b**: any of a family
(Conidae) of tropical marine gastro-
pod mollusks that inject their prey with a potent toxin **c**: the apex of
a volcano **d**: a crisp usu. cone-shaped wafer for holding ice cream
2 **cone** **vt** **coned**; **con-ing** (ca. 1859) 1: to make cone-shaped 2: to
bevel like the slanting surface of a cone (~ a tire)
cone-flow-er \-kōn-'flaŭ-(ə)r/ **n** (ca. 1818): any of several composite
plants having cone-shaped flower disks; esp: RUDBECKIA
cone-nose \-kōn-'noz/ **n** (ca. 1891): any of various large bloodsucking
bugs and esp. some assassin bugs (genus *Triatoma*) including some
capable of inflicting painful bites — called also *kissing bug*
con-es-pres-sion-ē \-kən-'es-(ə)-pre-sē-'ō-nē, -kōn-, -'ō-(ŋ)ā/ **adv** [It, lit.,
with expression] (ca. 1891): with feeling — used as a direction in mu-
sic
Con-es-to-ga wagon \-kə-'nā-'stō-gə-/ **n** [Conestoga, Pa.] (1717): a
broad-wheeled covered wagon drawn usu. by six horses and used esp.
for transporting freight across the prairies — called also *Conestoga*
con-ey \-kō-nē, 1 **also** -kə-nē/ **n**, **pl** **coney**s [ME *conies*, pl., fr. OF *conis*,
pl. of *conil*, fr. L *cuniculus*] (12c) 1 **a**: rabbit fur **b** (1): RABBIT;
esp: the European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) (2): PIKA **c**: HY-
RAX 2 **archaic**: DUPE 3: any of several fishes; esp: a dusky black-
spotted reddish-finned grouper (*Epinephelus fulvus*) of the tropical
Atlantic
con-fab \-kən-'fab, -'kän-/ **vi** **con-fabbed**; **con-fab-bing** (1741): CON-
FABULATE — **con-fab** \-kən-'fab, -'kän-/ **n**
con-fab-u-late \-kən-'fa-byə-'lāt/ **vi** -lat-ed; -lat-ing [L *confabulatus*,
pp. of *confabulari*, fr. *com-* + *fabulari* to talk, fr. *fabula* story — more
at FABLE] (ca. 1604) 1: CHAT 2: to hold a discussion: CONFER 3
to fill in gaps in memory by fabrication — **con-fab-u-la-tion** \-kən-
-fa-byə-'lā-shən/ **n** — **con-fab-u-la-tor** \-kən-'fa-byə-'lā-tər/ **n** — **con-**
fab-u-la-to-ry \-lə-'tōr-ē, -tōr-/ **adj**
con-fect \-kən-'fekt/ **vt** [ME, fr. L *confectus*, pp. of *conficere* to prepare
— more at COMFIT] (14c) 1: to put together from varied material 2
a: PREPARE **b**: PRESERVE — **con-fect** \-kən-/ **n**
con-fec-tion \-kən-'fek-shən/ **n** (15c) 1: the act or process of confection-
ing 2: something confectioned: as **a**: a fancy dish or sweetmeat; also
a sweet food **b**: a medicinal preparation usu. made with sugar,
syrup, or honey **c**: a piece of fine craftsmanship
con-fec-tion-ary \-sha-'ner-ē/ **n**, **pl** -ar-ies (1605) 1 **archaic**: CONFECTION-
ER 2: CONFECTIONERY 3: SWEETS — **con-fec-tion-ary** **adj**
con-fec-tion-er \-sh(a)-nər-/ **n** (1591): a manufacturer of or dealer in
confections
confectioners' sugar **n** (ca. 1889): a refined finely powdered sugar



cone 2a: 1 Sitka spruce, 2 cryptomeria, 3 big tree, 4 white spruce, 5 redwood, 6 lodgepole pine, 7 Douglas fir, 8 bald cypress, 9 jack pine

con-fec-tion-ery \-sha-'ner-ē/ **n**, **pl** -er-ies (1769) 1: sweet foods (as candy or pastry) 2: the confectioner's art or business 3: a confectioner's shop
con-fed-er-a-cy \-kən-'fe-d(a)-rā-sē/ **n**, **pl** -cies (14c) 1: a league or compact for mutual support or common action: ALLIANCE 2: a combination of persons for unlawful purposes: CONSPIRACY 3: the body formed by persons, states, or nations united by a league; *specif*, cap: the 11 southern states seceding from the U.S. in 1860 and 1861
con-fed-er-al \-d(a)-rāl/ **adj** (1782): of or relating to a confederation
con-fed-er-ate \-kən-'fe-d(a)-rāt/ **adj** [ME *confederal*, fr. LL *confederatus*, pp. of *confederare* to unite by a league, fr. L *com-* + *foeder-*, *foedus* compact — more at FEDERAL] (14c) 1: united in a league: ALLIED 2 **cap**: of or relating to the Confederate States of America
confederate **n** (15c) 1: ALLY, ACCOMPLICE 2 **cap**: an adherent of the Confederate States of America or their cause
con-fed-er-ate \-fe-dā-'rāt/ **vb** -at-ed; -at-ing **vt** (1531): to unite in a confederacy ~ **vi**: to band together — **con-fed-er-a-tive** \-fe-d(a)-rā-tiv-, -dā-'rā-/ **adj**
Confederate Memorial Day **n** (1899): any of several days appointed for the commemoration of servicemen of the Confederacy
con-fed-er-a-tion \-kən-'fe-dā-'rā-shən/ **n** (15c) 1: an act of confederating: a state of being confederated: ALLIANCE 2: LEAGUE
con-fer \-kən-'fər/ **vb** **con-ferred**; **con-fer-ring** [L *conferre* to bring together, fr. *com-* + *ferre* to carry — more at BEAR] **vt** (1570) 1: to bestow from or as if from a position of superiority (*conferred* an honorary degree on her) (knowing how to read was a gift *conferred* with manhood — Murray Kempton) 2: to give (as a property or characteristic) to someone or something (a reputation for power will ~ power — John Spanier) ~ **vi**: to compare views or take counsel: CONSULT **syn** see GIVE — **con-fer-ment** \-fər-'mant/ **n** — **con-fer-ra-ble** \-fər-'a-bəl/ **adj** — **con-fer-ral** \-fər-'rāl/ **n** — **con-fer-rer** \-fər-'ər/ **n**
con-fer-ee \-kən-'fā-'rē/ **n** (1771): one taking part in a conference
con-fer-ence \-kən-'fā-'rən(t)s-, -fər-'(t)s/ **n** (for 2 usu. *kən-'fər-ən(t)s/*) (1527) 1 **a**: a meeting of two or more persons for discussing matters of common concern **b**: a usu. formal interchange of views: CONSULTATION **c**: a meeting of members of the two branches of a legislature to adjust differences **d**: CAUCUS 2 **also** **con-fer-ence** \-kən-'fər-ən(t)s/ **a**: BESTOWAL, CONFIRMATION 3 **a**: a representative assembly or administrative organization of a religious denomination **b**: a territorial division of a religious denomination 4: an association of athletic teams — **con-fer-en-tial** \-kən-'fər-ən(t)-shəl/ **adj**
conference call **n** (1941): a telephone call by which a caller can speak with several people at the same time
con-fer-enc-ing \-kən-'fā-'rən(t)-sīŋ-, -fər-'(t)-/ **n** (1865): the holding of conferences esp. by means of an electronic communications system (*computer*)
con-fess \-kən-'fes/ **vb** [ME, fr. MF *confesser*, fr. OF, fr. *confes* having confessed, fr. L *confessus*, pp. of *confiteri* to confess, fr. *com-* + *fateri* to confess; akin to L *fari* to speak — more at BAN] **vi** (14c) 1: to tell or make known (as something wrong or damaging to oneself): ADMIT 2 **a**: to acknowledge (sin) to God or to a priest **b**: to receive the confession of (a penitent) 3: to declare faith in or adherence to: PROFESS 4: to give evidence of ~ **vi** 1 **a**: to disclose one's faults; *specif*: to unburden one's sins or the state of one's conscience to God or to a priest **b**: to hear a confession 2: ADMIT, OWN **syn** see ACKNOWLEDGE — **con-fess-able** \-fe-'sə-bəl/ **adj**
con-fessed-ly \-fe-'səd-lē, -fest-lē/ **adv** (1640): by confession
con-fes-sion \-kən-'fe-shən/ **n** (14c) 1: an act of confessing; esp: a disclosure of one's sins in the sacrament of reconciliation 2: a statement of what is confessed: as **a**: a written acknowledgment of guilt by a party accused of an offense **b**: a formal statement of religious beliefs: CREED 3: an organized religious body having a common creed
con-fes-sion-al \-fesh-nəl, -fe-'shā-nəl/ **n** (1727) 1: a place where a priest hears confessions 2: the practice of confessing to a priest
confessional **adj** (1817) 1: of, relating to, or being a confession esp. of faith 2: of, relating to, or being intimately autobiographical (~ fiction) — **con-fes-sion-al-ism** \-nə-'li-zəm/ **n** — **con-fes-sion-al-ist** \-nist/ **n** — **con-fes-sion-al-ly** \-nə-'lē, -nē-/ **adv**
con-fes-sor \-kən-'fe-sər, 1 & 3 **also** -kən-'fā-'sər, 3 **also** -kən-'fā-'sōr/ **n** (12c) 1: one who gives heroic evidence of faith but does not suffer martyrdom 2: one that confesses 3 **a**: a priest who hears confessions **b**: a priest who is one's regular spiritual guide
con-fet-ti \-kən-'fē-tē/ **n** [It, pl. of *confetto* sweetmeat, fr. ML *confectum*, fr. L neut. of *confectus*, pp. of *conficere* to prepare — more at COMFIT] (1815): small bits or streamers of brightly colored paper made for throwing (as at weddings)
con-fi-dant \-kən-'fā-'dānt **also** -dānt, -dānt/ **n** [F *confident*, fr. It *confidente*, fr. *confidente* confident, trustworthy, fr. L *confident-*, *confidens*] (1646): one to whom secrets are entrusted; esp: INTIMATE
con-fi-dante \-kən-'fā-'dānt/ **n** [F *confidente*, fem. of *confident*] (1696): CONFIDANT; esp: one who is a woman
con-fide \-kən-'fid/ **vb** **con-fid-ed**; **con-fid-ing** [ME, fr. MF or L; MF *confidere*, fr. L *confidere*, fr. *com-* + *fidere* to trust — more at BIDE] **vi** (15c) 1: to have confidence: TRUST 2: to show confidence by imparting secrets ~ **vt** 1: to tell confidentially 2: to give to the care or protection of another: ENTRUST **syn** see COMMIT — **con-fid-er** **n**
con-fi-dence \-kən-'fā-'dānt(t)s-, -den-'(t)s/ **n** (14c) 1 **a**: a feeling or consciousness of one's powers or of reliance on one's circumstances (had perfect ~ in her ability to succeed) (met the risk with brash ~) **b**: faith or belief that one will act in a right, proper, or effective way (have ~ in a leader) 2: the quality or state of being certain: CERTITUDE (they had every ~ of success) 3 **a**: a relation of trust or intimacy (took his friend into his ~) **b**: reliance on another's discretion (their story was told in strictest ~) **c**: support esp. in a legislative body (vote of ~) 4: a communication made in confidence: SECRET **syn** CONFIDENCE, ASSURANCE, SELF-POSSESSION, APLOMB mean a state of

\ə/ about \ʌ/ kitten, F table \ɔr/ further \ə/ ash \ā/ ace \ā/ mop, mar
\aʊ/ out \ch/ chin \ə/ bet \ē/ easy \g/ go \h/ hit \ī/ ice \j/ job
\j/ sing \ō/ go \ō/ law \ō/ boy \th/ thin \th/ the \ū/ loot \ū/ foot
\y/ yet \zh/ vision \ā, k, ŋ, æ, ɔ, ɛ, ɪ, ɛ, ʊ/ see Guide to Pronunciation

rebelled against the conventions of
it anger or revulsion (rebelled at the

opposition to one in authority or
nd us, unsuccessful defiance of
ment b: an instance of such def.

ING, REVOLT, INSURRECTION, MUTINY
y, REBELLION implies an open formi-
successful (open rebellion against the
successful rebellion resulting in a
(a political revolution that toppled a
brief, limited and often immedi-
put down the uprising). REVOLT and
ising that quickly fails or succeeds
surprised party leaders) (an insur-
TINY applies to group insubordina-
aval authority (a mutiny led by the

given to or engaged in rebellion
characteristic of a rebel or rebellion
at or management: REFRATORY

ness n
high-pitched yell often uttered by
il War
7) 1 a: a new or second birth
generation 2: RENAISSANCE, RE

blochon, fr. F dial. (Savoy) (1908)
rench cheese
ant-, reboans, prp. of reboare to re-
roar, fr. Gk boan, of imit. origin]

rn again: REGENERATED, REVIVED
fr. MF rebondir, fr. OF, fr. re- +
w (14c) 1 a: to spring back on
another body b: to recover from
3: to gain possession of a rebound
bound — re-bounder \rē-baūn-

1 a: the action of rebounding
ovement: RECOVERY (a sharp ~ in
ey puck that rebounds b: the act
of a basketball rebound (leads the
ack, frustration, or crisis (on the ~

os [Sp, shawl, fr. rebazar to muffle,
(assumed) VL imbucitare, fr. L in-
f worn chiefly by Mexican women
to form secondary branches

-cast-, -cast-ing (1923) 1: to
ion program being simultaneously
to repeat (a broadcast) at a later

r. Oft ribuffare to reprimand, fr.
eject or criticize sharply: SNUB —

ti-, -build-ing vt (1537) 1 a: to
FRUCT (~ a war-torn city) b: to
enturies) 2: to make extensive
~ vt: to build again (planned to ~

abuk-ing [ME, fr. ONF rebuker]
EPRIMAND b: to serve as a rebuke
: CHECK syn see REPROVE — re-

rong disapproval: REPRIMAND
pl. of res thing — more at REAL
r syllables by pictures of objects or
the intended words or syllables in
h pictures or symbols

it-ing [ME, fr. MF reboter, fr. re-
v (14c) 1: to drive or beat back
se by formal legal argument, plea,
the falsity of: REFUTE ~ vt: to
er proof — re-but-ta-ble \rē-ba-t-

act of rebutting esp. in a legal suit;

; fr. OF reboter to rebut] (1540)
of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder

n (1856) the state of being recal-

9) : RECALCITRANCE
ictrant-, recalcitrans, prp. of recal-
fr. L, to kick back, fr. re- + calci-
43) 1: obstinately defiant of au-
t to manage or operate b: not
ST (this subject is ~ both to obser-
impson) syn see UNRULY — re-

call back (was ~ed to active duty)
early years) c: to remind one of
the Elizabethan dramatists) 2
E syn see REMEMBER — re-call-
call-able \rē-kō-lā-bəl adj — re-

a call to return (a ~ of workers
edure by which an official may be
: remembrance of what has been
of revoking 5: a public call by a
fuct that may be defective or con-

re-ca-mier \rē-kām-yā n [fr. its
appearance in a portrait of Mme.
Recamier by Jacques-Louis David]
(1924) a: sometimes backless couch
with a high curved headrest and low
footrest

re-can-a-li-za-tion \rē-ka-nī-ā-zā-
shən n (1953) the process of restor-
ing flow to or reuniting an interrupted
channel of a bodily tube (as a blood
vessel or vas deferens) — re-can-a-
lize \rē-kā-nī-ā-zīz, \rē-ka-nī-ā-zīz v
re-cant \rē-kant\ vb [L recantare, fr.
re- + cantare to sing — more at CHANT] vt (1535) 1: to withdraw or
repudiate (a statement or belief) formally and publicly: RENOUNCE 2:
REVOKE ~ vi: to make an open confession of error syn see ABJURE

— re-can-ta-tion \rē-kan-tā-shən n

re-cap \rē-kap\ n [by shortening] (ca. 1926): RECAPITULATION

re-cap \rē-kap, ri-ā\ vb re-capped; re-cap-ping (1945): RECAPITU-

LATE

re-cap \rē-kap\ n [+re-cap] (1940): RETREAD 1

re-cap \rē-kap\ n [+re-cap]; re-capped; re-cap-ping [re- + 'cap] (1941)

: RETREAD — re-cap-pa-ble \rē-kā-pā-bəl adj

re-cap-i-tal-i-za-tion \rē-ka-pā-tī-ā-zā-shən, \rē-kā-pī-tī-ā-zā-shən n (1920): a

revision of the capital structure of a corporation

re-cap-i-tal-ize \rē-ka-pā-tī-ā-zīz, \rē-kā-pī-tī-ā-zīz vt (1904): to change the

capital structure of

re-cap-it-u-late \rē-kā-pī-chō-lāt\ vb -lat-ed; -lat-ing [LL recapitula-

tus, pp. of recapitulare to restate by heads, sum up, fr. L re- + capitulu-

division of a book — more at CHAPTER] vt (1570): to repeat the

principal points or stages of: SUMMARIZE ~ vi: SUM UP

re-cap-it-u-la-tion \rē-kā-pī-chō-lā-shən n (14c) 1: a concise summary

2: the hypothetical occurrence in an individual organism's develop-

ment of successive stages resembling the series of ancestral types from

which it has descended so that the ontogeny of the individual is a recap-

itulation of the phylogeny of its group 3: the third section of a so-

na-ta-form

re-cap-ture \rē-kāp-čər\ n (1752) 1 a: the act of retaking b:

an instance of being retaken 2: the retaking of a prize or goods

under international law 3: a government seizure under law of earnings

or profits beyond a fixed amount

recapture vt (1799) 1 a: to capture again b: to experience again

(by no effort of the imagination could she ~ the ecstasy — Ellen Glas-

gow) 2: to take (as a portion of earnings or profits above a fixed

amount) by law or through negotiations under law

re-cast \rē-kast\ vt -cast; -cast-ing (1603): to cast again (~ a gun)

(~ a play); also: REMODEL, REFASHION (~s his political image to fit the

times) — re-cast \rē-kast, \rē-ā\ n

re-cede \rē-kē\ n, often attrib [by shortening & alter.] (1941): RECON-

NAISSANCE

re-cede \rē-sēd\ vt re-ced-ed; re-ced-ing [ME, fr. L recedere to go

back, fr. re- + cedere to go] (15c) 1 a: to move back or away

: WITHDRAW b: to slant backward 2: to grow less or smaller: DI-

MINISH, DECREASE

syn RECEDE, RETREAT, RETRACT, BACK mean to move backward. RECEDE

implies a gradual withdrawing from a forward or high fixed point in

time or space (the flood waters gradually receded). RETREAT implies

withdrawing from a point or position reached (retreating soldiers).

RETRACT implies drawing back from an extended position (a cat re-

tracting its claws). BACK is used with up, down, out, or off to refer to

any retrograde motion (backed off on the throttle).

re-cede \rē-sēd\ vt [re- + cede] (1771): to cede back to a former

possessor

re-cept \rē-sēp\ n [ME recelte, fr. ONF, fr. ML recepta, prob. fr. L,

neut. pl. of receptus, pp. of recipere to receive] (14c) 1: RECIPE 2:

obj: RECEPTACLE b archaic: a revenue office 3: the act or process of

receiving 4: something received — usu. used in pl. 5: a writing

acknowledging the receiving of goods or money

receipt vt (1787) 1: to give a receipt for or acknowledge the receipt of

2: to mark as paid

re-ceive-able \rē-sē-vā-bəl adj (14c) 1: capable of being received 2:

subject to call for payment (notes ~)

re-ceive-ables \rē-bāl\ n pl (1863): amounts of money receivable

re-ceive \rē-sēv\ vb re-ceived; re-ceive-ing [ME, fr. ONF recevoir, fr.

L recevoir, fr. re- + capere to take — more at HEAVE] vt (14c) 1: to

come into possession of: ACQUIRE (~ a gift) 2 a: to act as a recep-

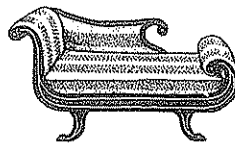
ta-ble or container for (the cistern ~s water from the roof) b: to as-

similate through the mind or senses (~ new ideas) 3 a: to permit to

enter: ADMIT b: WELCOME, GREET c: to react to in a specified man-

ner 4: to accept as authoritative, true, or accurate: BELIEVE 5 a:

to support the weight or pressure of: BEAR b: to take (a mark or im-



recamier

plifier on one chassis e (1): CATCHER (2): a member of the offensive

team in football eligible to catch a forward pass

receiver general n, pl receivers general (15c): a public officer in

charge of the treasury (as of Massachusetts)

re-ceive-ship \rē-sē-vā-ship\ n (15c) 1: the office or function of a

receiver 2: the state of being in the hands of a receiver

receiving blanket n (1926): a small lightweight blanket used to wrap

an infant (as after bathing)

receiving end n (1937): the position of being a recipient or esp. a

victim — usu. used in the phrase on the receiving end

receiving line n (1933): a group of people who stand in a line and

individually welcome guests (as at a wedding reception)

re-cen-cy \rē-sēn(t)-sē\ n (1612): the quality or state of being recent

re-cen-sion \rē-sen(t)-shən\ n [L recensio-, recensio enumeration, fr.

recensere to review, fr. re- + censere to assess, tax — more at CENSOR]

(ca. 1828) 1: a critical revision of a text 2: a text established by

critical revision

re-cent \rē-sēnt\ adj [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L recent-, recens; perh.

akin to Gk kainos new] (15c) 1 a: having lately come into existence

: NEW, FRESH b: of or relating to a time not long past 2 cap: HOLO-

CENE — re-cent-ness n

re-cent-ly adv (1533): during a recent period of time: LATELY

re-cep-ta-ble \rē-sēp-tī-bəl n [ME, fr. L receptaculum, fr. receptare to

receive, freq. of recipere to receive] (15c) 1: one that receives and

contains something: CONTAINER 2 [NL receptaculum, fr. L] a: the

end of the flower stalk upon which the floral organs are borne b: a

modified branch bearing sporangia in a cryptogamous plant 3: a

mounted female electrical fitting that contains the live parts of the

circuit

re-cep-tion \rē-sēp-shən\ n [ME reception, fr. MF or L; MF reception,

fr. L reception-, receptio, fr. recipere] (15c) 1: the act or action or

an instance of receiving; as a: RECEIPT (the ~ and distribution of funds)

b: ADMISSION (~ into the church) c: RESPONSE, REACTION (the play

met with a mixed ~) d: the receiving of a radio or television broad-

cast e: the catching of a forward pass by a receiver 2: a social gather-

ing often for the purpose of extending a formal welcome

re-cep-tion-ist \rē-sēp(-n)ist\ n (1901): a person employed to greet

telephone callers, visitors, patients, or clients

re-cep-tive \rē-sēp-tīv\ adj (15c) 1: able or inclined to receive; esp:

open and responsive to ideas, impressions, or suggestions 2 a of a

sensory end organ: fit to receive and transmit stimuli b: SENSORY —

re-cep-tive-ly adv — re-cep-tive-ness n — re-cep-tiv-ity \rē-sēp-

tī-və-tē, ri-ā\ n

re-cep-tor \rē-sēp-tər\ n (1898): RECEIVER; as a: a cell or group of

cells that receives stimuli: SENSE ORGAN b: a chemical group or mole-

cule (as a protein) on the cell surface or in the cell interior that has an

affinity for a specific chemical group, molecule, or virus

re-cess \rē-sēs, ri-ā\ n [L recessus, fr. recedere to recede] (1531) 1:

the action of receding: RECESSION 2: a hidden, secret, or secluded

place or part 3 a: INDENTATION, CLEFT (a deep ~ in the hill) b: AL-

COVE (a ~ lined with books) 4: a suspension of business or procedure

often for rest or relaxation (children playing at ~)

re-cess vt (1809) 1: to put into a recess (~ed lighting) 2: to make a

recess in 3: to interrupt for a recess ~ vi: to take a recess

re-ces-sion \rē-sē-shən\ n (ca. 1652) 1: the act or action of receding

: WITHDRAWAL 2: a departing procession (as of clergy and choir at the

end of a church service) 3: a period of reduced economic activity

— re-ces-sion-ary \rē-sē-shən-ē-ā\ adj

re-ces-sion \rē-sē-shən\ n [re- + cession] (1828): the act of ceding

back to a former possessor

re-ces-sion-al \rē-sē-shən-əl, \rē-sē-shən-ē-ā\ adj (1867): of or relating to a

withdrawal

re-cessional n (1867) 1: a hymn or musical piece at the conclusion of

a service or program 2: RECESSION 2

re-ces-sive \rē-sē-sīv\ adj (ca. 1673) 1 a: tending to recede b:

WITHDRAWN 2 a: producing little or no phenotypic effect when

occurring in heterozygous condition with a contrasting allele (~ genes)

b: expressed only when the determining gene is in the homozygous

condition (~ traits) — re-ces-sive-ly adv — re-ces-sive-ness n

recessive n (1900) 1: an organism possessing one or more recessive

characters 2: a recessive character or gene

re-charge \rē-čārg\ vt (1598) 1: to make a new attack 2: to

regain energy or spirit ~ vt 1: to charge again; esp: to restore anew

the active materials in (a storage battery) 2: to inspire or invigorate

afresh: RENEW — re-charge \rē-čārg\, \rē-ā\ n — re-charge-able

\rē-čārg-jā-bəl\ adj — re-charge-r \rē-čārg-ər\ n

re-chauf-fé \rē-šō-fā, \rē-šō-ā\ n [F, fr. réchauffé warmed-over, fr. pp.

of réchauffer to warm over, fr. ré-re- + chauffer to warm, fr. MF

chauffer — more at CHAFE] (1805) 1: REHASH 2: a warmed-over dish

of food

re-cheat \rē-čēt\ n [ME rechte, fr. rechaten to blow the recheat, fr.

MF rachater to assemble, rally, fr. re- + achater to acquire, fr. (as-

sumed) VL accaptare — more at CATE] (15c): a hunting call sounded

on a horn to assemble the hounds

re-cher-ché \rē-sēr-šā, \rē-sēr-ē\ adj [F, fr. pp. of rechercher to seek

out, fr. MF rechercher — more at RESEARCH] (1722) 1 a: EXQUISITE,

CHOICE b: EXOTIC, RARE 2: excessively refined: AFFECTED 3: PRE-

TENTIOUS, OVERBLOWN

re-cid-i-vism \rē-sī-dā-vī-zəm\ n (1886): a tendency to relapse into a

previous condition or mode of behavior; esp: relapse into criminal

behavior

re-cid-i-vist \rē-sī-vīst\ n [F récidiviste, fr. récidiver to relapse, fr. ML recidi-

vere, fr. L recidivus recurring, fr. recidere to fall back, fr. re- + cadere

to fall — more at CHANCE] (1880): one who relapses; specif: an habitual

criminal — recidivist adj — re-cid-i-vis-tik \rē-sī-dā-vis-tik\ adj

rec-i-pe \rē-sā(-)pē\ n [L, take, imper. of recipere to take, receive —

more at RECEIVE] (1584) 1: PRESCRIPTION 4a 2: a set of instructions

\ə\ abut \ə\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace \ā\ mop, mar

\au\ sing \ə\ chin \ə\ bet \ə\ easy \ə\ go \ə\ hit \ā\ ice \ā\ job

\ə\ sing \ə\ go \ə\ law \ə\ boy \ə\ thin \ā\ thin \ā\ the \ū\ loot \ū\ foot

\ə\ yet \ə\ vision \ā\ k, ʔ, æ, ɔ, ɛ, ɪ, ɛ, ʔ see Guide to Pronunciation